

A Farmer's Victory.

Rheumatism Had Fastened Its Fangs Upon Him for Years and Caused Him Endless Misery—Tells How He Found A Cure.

From the Acadian, Wolfville, N. S.
Among the many in this vicinity who firmly believe in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for rheumatism is Mr. John Stewart of Hortonville. To a representative of the Acadian who recently interviewed him, Mr. Stewart said he had been a victim to the pangs of rheumatism for upwards of twenty years. Two years ago Mr. Stewart was thrown from a load of hay and was injured so severely that he was obliged to take to his bed. In this condition his old enemy—rheumatism—again fastened itself upon him, the pains radiating to almost every joint in his body, making life almost a burden. He had read frequently in the Acadian of the cures effected through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After the use of a few boxes the pains began to diminish and his general health began to improve. Mr. Stewart continued taking the pills until he had used eight boxes when the pains had entirely disappeared and another victory over disease had been won by this peerless medicine.

The Acadian can add that Mr. Stewart is worthy of every credence, as he is a man of intelligence and sterling qualities, whose word is unhesitatingly accepted by all who know him.

The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont

TREES FOR DRAINAGE.

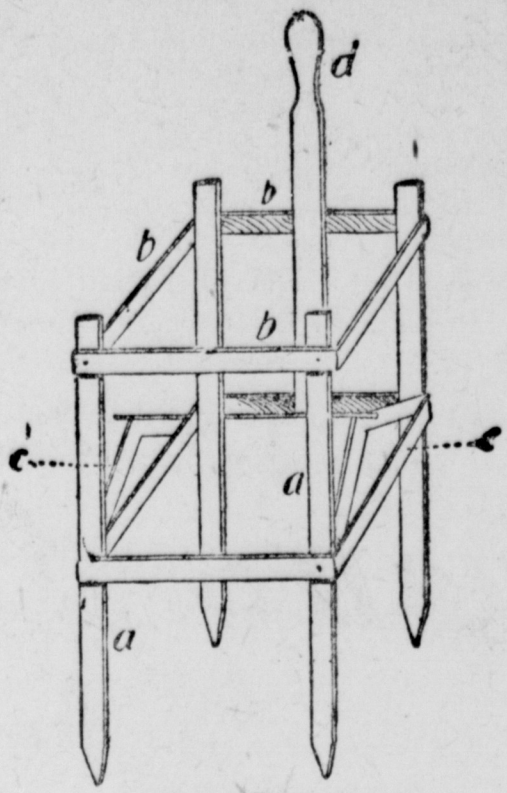
Those Who Have Land That Would Be Improved by Being Drier Should Plant Some.

It is a popular belief that trees about a house tend to make it damp. It is true that after heavy rains a dwelling with trees surrounding it takes more time to dry out than one not so surrounded. On the contrary it is just as true that where trees are the soil is very much drier than it would be otherwise. Some years ago the daily papers had much to say of the drainage of a malarious district in Rome by the planting largely of the fast-growing blue gum tree of Australia, *Eucalyptus globulus*. There is no doubt that this rapid-growing tree would quickly change the character of a half-swamp, as it grows fast and has thick foliage. When there is a lot of trees full of foliage there is great call for moisture from the ground. The roots are drawing it in continually, and this in the long run accomplishes as much as a system of drainage would do. I have myself witnessed the great change brought about by the cutting down and clearing of trees from a low piece of land. What was a fairly dry place while the trees stood became almost a swamp. It is not as easy to start evergreens in such a spot as it is deciduous trees; otherwise they would be better for the purpose as there is more evaporation from them in the winter season. But it must not be supposed that there is entire rest on the part of a deciduous tree in winter. The roots are active and especially toward spring an enormous lot of water is taken from the earth by the roots of a large tree. This is why trees near dwellings which are in damp situations are so valuable. The cellar of a house which is surrounded by large trees will be very much drier than before the trees were there. This I have seen many examples of. There is no need to plant trees so close that the branches will reach to the house and it is not at all desirable that the limbs overhang it. Deciduous trees are better than evergreen for planting near a house. An evergreen is not a top spreader and affords but little shade. The deciduous one gives the shade in summer when it is needed, and its roots are drying the soil to a great extent in winter as well as largely in summer. One of the best trees for the purpose is the common white maple. It grows quickly, makes a good deal of foliage, and it is much more of a surface rooter than many trees, and this is what makes it so good for drainage. Those who may have a piece of land that would be improved by being drier and would not object to trees doing the work for them should plant some. The result would please them very much.—Practical Farmer.

SPLENDID WIRE REEL.

For Uncolling Barbed Wire, Its Inventor Seems to Think, It Is Without an Equal.

For unrolling barbed wire, my rack, as illustrated, is made of three by three inch scantling mortised together. Uprights, a, are three feet long, and cross-pieces, b, 18 inches. The two pieces, c,



A WIRE REEL.

are 12 inches long and notched at the top so the bar on which the spool is hung can rest as shown. Lever d regulates the speed of turning or paying out wire by pressing against the roll. The whole outfit is set in the ground at an end of the proposed fence, spool put in place and a horse with singletree attached to end of wire. The horse can be ridden or led by a man, while a boy operates the lever.—R. G. Melson, in Farm and Home.

THE BERRY BUSHES.

Next Year's Crop Is Determined by This Year's Vigor and Growth of the Plants.

After the fruit has been harvested and during the rest of the summer is the best time to give the raspberries necessary pruning. One of the first things to do is to cut out all of the old canes. It is this year's growth of cane that bears the fruit next year, and it is quite an item to secure a vigorous, thrifty growth. By cutting out the old canes more room is given, and the new canes can make a better growth. At the same time that the old canes are taken out, all of the small, weak or unthrifty canes should be taken out. Three or four strong, vigorous canes will yield more and better fruit than two or three times that number of small and weak canes. All canes not wanted should be treated as weeds and managed accordingly. There is no advantage in allowing the canes that are left to grow too long. If the strength of the root can be thrown into one-half the length secured of cane a better quality of fruit may be secured. The rich shoots may be treated in the same way.

Four feet is as high as either raspberries or blackberries should be allowed to grow, and many good growers keep them pinched back to three feet. Thorough cultivation will help materially in securing a better and more vigorous growth.

It should be remembered with all fruits that very largely next year's crop of fruit is determined by this year's vigor and growth of the plant, and it will pay to take considerable pains to secure a strong, vigorous growth.—N. J. Shepherd, in Farmers' Voice.

FLOWERS AS CLOCKS.

Wonderful Timepiece Constructed by an Ohio Gardener for a New York Millionaire.

The phenomenon of certain species of flowers opening and closing at particular hours has been utilized by an Ohio landscape gardener to add a unique decoration to the grounds of a millionaire's country seat at Tarrytown. It consists of a flowerbed which can be used as a clock. The bed is circular and divided into 12 parts. Each part contains a figure composed of flowers which open or close at the corresponding hour. Thus the two space is occupied by an 11, made of hawkweed, which closes at two p. m. precisely. The hands are stationary, of course, and are composed of the common yellow dandelion, which opens at 5:30 a. m., and closes at 8:30 p. m., and point to arrangement of flowers representing these figures. Among the flowers used are the snow thistle, which opens at five a. m. and begins to close at 11, but does not fully close until noon; the yellow goat's beard, which opens at four a. m. and closes at four p. m.; the blue chicory, which opens at four p. m., and closes at noon; the morning glory, poppy, water lily, pimpernel and marigold, opening at five, seven, eight and nine a. m., respectively; the Star of Bethlehem, which closes at 11; the passion flower, which opens at noon; the beauty of night, which opens at five p. m.; white lychnis, opening at six, and the blue convolvulus, at two a. m.—Chicago Herald.

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Moncton Cloth.

Given in exchange for Washed Wool. In case you do not want all cloth we will be pleased to give other Dry Goods, for your wool, having made a contract for 3 tons of washed wool before the drop in price. I claim to be in a better position to give you not only as good cloth as made in Canada but a good value for your wool. Every yard guaranteed. Kindly call and see my **Wool Factory Cloth** for suitings at 65 cents a yard.

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SPECIAL

Very fine Balbriggan and wool Underwear for Men, Women and Children.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS

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C. Humphrey Taylor.

Cash paid for Eggs.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, 10, June, 1899 Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

| | |
|--|-------|
| Suburban Express for Hampton | 5.30 |
| Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax | 7.25 |
| Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou | 11.55 |
| Express for Moncton | 16.40 |
| Suburban Express for Hampton | 17.40 |
| Express Quebec and Montreal | 18.10 |
| Accommodation for Moncton, Truro, Halifax and Sydney | 22.30 |

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 18.10 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal.
A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 22.30 for Truro.
Vestibule Dining and Sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN

| | |
|---|-------|
| Suburban Express for Hampton | 7.15 |
| Express from Moncton | 8.35 |
| Accommodation from Moncton | 13.55 |
| Express from Halifax | 17.00 |
| Express from Halifax, Quebec and Montreal | 19.10 |
| Suburban Express for Hampton | 21.50 |
| Accommodation from Pt. du Chene and Moncton | 1.35 |

All trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty Four hour notation
D. FORTINGER
General Manager,
Moncton, N. B. June 14 1899.

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